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COMMUNICATIONS, and LETTERS on business must be
addressed to the publisher, *Post-paid*.

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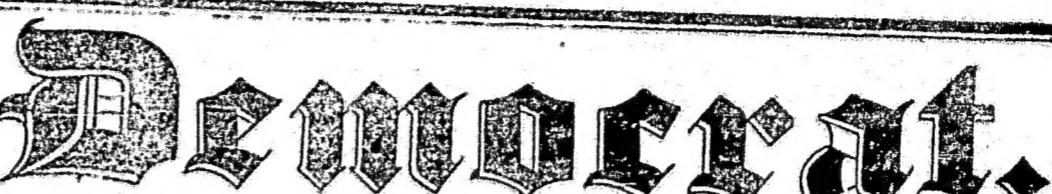
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NUMBER 14.

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then softly, and they fell listless to her bosom. She had been weeping; for the traces of the tears were still wet upon her cheek. Her face was calm and placid; and even as I looked upon it, a tranquil smile lighted up her pale features. I laid my hand softly on her shoulder. She started—it was only a passing dream—I leaned forward again. She screamed and awoke.

"One motion of my hand, and she would never have uttered cry or sound. But I was startled and drew back.

"Her eyes were fixed on mine. I know not how it was, but they cowed and frightened me, and I quailed beneath them. She rose from her bed, still gazing fixedly on me. I trembled; and back his chair. I dragged mine nearer to him; and as I laughed—I was very merry then—I saw him shudder. I felt the meadow rising within me. He was afraid of me.

"You were very fond of your sister when she was alive—I said—Very?

"He looked unceasingly round him, and I saw his hand grasp the back of his chair; but he said nothing.

"You villain," said I, "I found you out; I discovered your hellish plots against me; I know your heart was fixed on some one else before you compelled her to marry me. I know it!"

"He jumped suddenly from his chair, brandished it aloft, and bid me stand back—for I took care to be getting closer to him, all the time I spoke.

"They came, and raised her, and placed her on the bed. She lay bereft of animation for hours; and when life, look, and speech returned, her senses had deserted her, and she raved wildly and furiously.

"Doctors were called in—great men who rolled up to my door in easy carriages, with fine horses and gaudy servants. They were at her bed-side for weeks. They had a great meeting, and consulted together in low and solemn voices in another room. One, the cleverest and most celebrated among them, took me aside, and bidding me prepare for the worst, told me—me, the madman!—that my wife was mad.

"He stood close beside me at an open window, his eyes fixed in my face, and his hand laid upon my arm. With one effort I could have hurled him into the street beneath. It would have been rare sport to have done it; but my secret was at stake, and I let him go. A few days after, they told me I must place her under some restraint: I must provide a keeper for her. I!—I went into the open fields where none could hear me, and laughed till the air resounded with my shouts!

"She died next day. The white-haired old man followed her to the grave, and the proud brothers dropped a tear over the insensible corpse of her, whose sufferings they had regaled in her life-time with muscles of iron. All this was food for my secret mirth, and I laughed behind the white handkerchief which I held up to face, as we rode home, till the tears came into my eyes.

"But though I had carried my object and killed her, I was restless and disturbed, and I felt that before long, my secret must be known. I could not hide the wild mirth and joy which boiled within me, and made me when I was alone, at home, jump and beat my hands together, and dance round and round, and roar aloud. When I went out, and saw the busy crowds hurrying about the streets; or to the theatre, and heard the sound of music, and beheld the people dancing, I felt such glee, that I could have rushed among them, and torn them to pieces limb from limb, and howled in狂怒. But I ground my teeth and struck my feet upon the floor, and drove my sharp nails into my hands. I kept it down; and no one knew I was a madman yet.

"I remember—though it's one of the last things I can remember; for now I mix realities with my dreams, and having so much to do, and being always hurried here, have no time to separate the two, from some strange confusion in which they get involved—I remember how I let it out at last. Ha! ha! I think I see their frightened looks now, and feel the ease with which I flung them from me, and dashed my clenched fists into their white faces, and then flew like the wind, and left them screaming and shouting far behind. The strength of a giant comes upon me when I think of it. There—see how this iron bar bends beneath my furious wrench. I could snap it like a twig, only there are long galleries here with many doors—I do not think I could find my way along them; and even if I could, I know there are iron gates below which they keep locked and barred. They know what a clever madman I have been, and they are proud to have me here to show.

"Let me see—yes, I had been out. It was late at night when I reached home, and found the proudest of the three proud brothers, waiting to see me—urgent business he said; I recollect it well. I hated that man with all a madman's hate. Many and many a time had my fingers longed to tear him. They told me he was there. I ran swiftly up stairs. He had a word to say to me. I dismissed the servant. It was late, and we were alone together—for the first time.

"I kept my eyes carefully upon him at first, for I knew what he little thought—and I gloried in the knowledge—that the light of madness gleamed from them like fire. We sat in silence for a few minutes. He spoke at last. My recent dissipation, and strange remarks, made so soon after his sister's death, were an insult to her memory. Coupling together many circumstances which had at first escaped his observation, he thought I had not treated her well. He wished to know whether he was right in inferring that I meant to cast a reproach upon her memory, and a disrespect upon her family. It was due to the uniform he wore, to demand this explanation.

"This man had a commission in the army—a commission, purchased with my money, and his sister's misery. This was the man who had been foremost in the plot to ensnare me, and this explanation.

"Repeated transplanting has the effect to produce early bearing, but not stately, long live trees. Freecosity in vegetables, as in animals, is indicative of short life.

From Astoria, by Washington Irving.
SHIREWD INDIAN TRADER—DEADLY INSULT—SHOCKING MASSACRE—EXPLOSION OF THE MAGAZINE AND LOSS OF THE TONQUIN.

We have already stated that the Tonquin set sail from the mouth of the Columbia river on the fifth of June. The whole number of persons on board amounted to twenty-three. In one of the outer bays they picked up, from a fishing canoe, an Indian named Lamaze, who had already made two voyages along the coast, and knew something of the languages of the various tribes. He agreed to accompany them as an interpreter.

Steering to the north Captain Thorn arrived in a few days at Vancouver's island, and anchored in the harbor of Neweteetee, very much

against the advice of his Indian interpreter, who warned him against the perfidious character of the natives of this part of the coast. Numbers of canoes soon came off bringing sea-otter skins to sell. It was too late in the day to commence a traffic, but Mr. M'Kay, accompanied by a few of the men, went on shore to a large village to visit Wicanish, the chief of the surrounding territory, six of the natives remaining on board as hostages. He was received with great professions of friendship, entertained hospitably, and a cache of sea-otter skins was prepared for him in the dwelling of the chieftain, when he was prevailed upon to pass the night.

In the morning, before Mr. M'Kay had returned to the ship, great numbers of the natives came off in their canoes to trade, headed by two sons of Wicanish. As they brought abundance of sea-otter skins, and there was every appearance of a brisk trade, Captain Thorn did not wait for the return of Mr. M'Kay, but spread out his wares upon deck, making a tempting display of blankets, cloths, knives, beads, and fish-hooks, expecting a prompt and profitable sale. The Indians, however, were not so eager and simple as he supposed, having learned the art of bargaining and the value of merchandise from the casual traders along the coast. They were guided too by a shrewd old chieftain Nookanis, who had grown gray in the traffic with New England skippers, and prided himself upon his acuteness. His opinion seemed to regulate the market. When Captain Thorn made what he considered a liberal offer for an otter skin the wily Indian treated it with scorn, and asked more than double. His comrades all took their cue from him, and not an otter skin was to be had at a reasonable rate.

The old fellow, however, overshot his mark, and mistook the character of the man he was treating with. Thorn was a plain, straight-forward sailor, who never had two minds nor two prices in his dealings, was deficient in patience and pliancy, and totally wanting in the chicanery of traffic. He had a vast deal of stern, but honest pride in his nature, and moreover, held the whole savage race in sovereign contempt, he thrust his hands into his pockets, and paced up and down the deck in sullen silence. The cunning old Indian followed him to and fro, holding out a sea-otter skin to him at every turn, & pestering him to trade. Finding other means unavailing, he suddenly changed his tone, and began to jeer and banter him upon the mean prices he offered. This was too much for the patience of the captain, who was never remarkable for relishing a joke, especially when at his own expense. Turning suddenly upon his persecutor, he snatched the proffered otter skin from his hands, rubbed it in his face, and dismissed him over the side of the ship with no very complimentary application to accelerate his exit. He then kicked the peltries to the right and left about the deck and broke up the market in the same place, listening to the music of my iron chain, and watching my gambols on my straw bed?

At the end of the manuscript was written, in another hand, this note:

[The unhappy man whose ravings are recorded above, was a melancholy instance of the baneful results of energies misdirected in early life, and excesses prolonged until their consequences could never be repaired. The thoughtless riot, dissipation, and debauchery of his younger days, produced fever and delirium. The first effect of the latter was the strange delusion, founded upon a well known medical theory, strongly contended for by some, and as strongly contested by others, that an hereditary madness existed in his family. This produced a settled gloom, which in time developed more mad insanity, and finally terminated in raving madness. There is every reason to believe that the events he detailed, though distorted in the description by his diseased imagination, really happened. It is only matter of wonder to those who were acquainted with the vices of his early career, that his passions, when no longer controlled by reason, did not lead him to the commission of still more frightful deeds.]

The first English lottery is said to have been drawn in 1560. It consisted of 40,000 lots, at 10 shillings each. The proposals were published in 1567. The drawing commenced on the 14th of January, 1569, and continued day and night until the 6th of May following. In this age of improvement, proposals, sales of tickets, and drawing, occupy only three or four days; the drawing is accomplished in twenty minutes.

The officer of the watch now felt alarmed, and called to Captain Thorn and Mr. M'Kay. By the time they came on deck, it was thronged with Indians. The interpreter noticed to Mr. M'Kay that many of the natives wore short mantles of skins, and intimated a suspicion that they were secretly armed. Mr. M'Kay urged

the captain to clear the ship and get under way; the limbs and bodies of the slain were thrown upon the beach.

The Indians now offered to trade with the captain on his own terms, prompted, apparently, by the approaching departure of the ship. Accordingly, a hurried trade was commenced. The main articles sought by the savages in barter, were knives; as fast as some were supplied, they moved off and others succeeded. By degrees they were thus distributed about the deck, and all with weapons.

The anchor was now nearly up, the sails were loose, and the captain, in a loud and peremptory tone, ordered the ship to be cleared.

In an instant a signal yell was given: it was echoed on every side, knives and war-clubs

were brandished in every direction, and the savages rushed upon their marked victims.

The first that fell was Mr. Lewis, the ship's clerk. He was leaning, with folded arms, over a bale of blankets, engaged in bargaining, when he received a deadly stab in the back, and fell down the companion-way.

Mr. M'Kay, who was seated on the forecastle, sprang on his feet, but was instantly knocked down with a war-club and flung backwards into the sea, when he was despatched by the w

omen in the canoes.

In the meantime, Captain Thorn made desperate fight against fearful odds. He was a powerful as well as a resolute man, but he had not come upon deck without weapons. She-wish, the young chief, singled him out as his peculiar prey, and rushed upon him at the first outbreak. The captain had barely time to draw a clasp-knife, with one blow of which he laid the young savage dead at his feet. Several of the stoutest followers of She-wish now set upon him. He defended himself vigorously, dealing crippling blows to the right and left, and strewing the quarter deck with the slain and wounded. His object was, to fight his way to the cabin, where there were fire-arms; but he was hemmed in with foes, covered with wounds, and laid with loss of blood. For an instant he leaned upon the tiller-wheel, when a blow from behind, with a war club, felled him to the deck, where he was despatched with knives & thrown overboard.

While this was transacting upon the quarter-deck, a chance medley fight was going on to the slip. The crew fought desperately with knives, handspikes, and whatever weapons they could seize upon in the moment of surprise. They were soon, however, overpowered by numbers, and mercilessly butchered.

As to the seven who had been sent aloft to make sail, they contemplated with horror the carriage that was going on below. Being destitute of weapons, they let themselves down by the running rigging, in hopes of getting between the decks. One fell in the attempt and was instantly despatched; another received a death-blow in the back as he was descending; a third Stephen Weekes, the armorer, was mortally wounded as he was getting down the hatchway.

The remaining four made good their retreat into the cabin, where they found Mr. Lewis, still alive, though mortally wounded. Barricading the cabin door, they broke holes through the companion-way, and, with the muskets and ammunition that were at hand, opened a brisk fire which soon cleared the deck.

Thus far the Indian interpreter, from whom these particulars are derived, had been an eye-witness of the deadly conflict. He had taken no part in it, and had been spared by the natives as being of their race. In the confusion of the moment he took refuge with the rest, in the cabin. The survivors of the crew now rallied forth, and discharged some of the deck guns, which did great execution among the canoes, and drove all the savages to shore.

For the remainder of the day no one ventured to put off to the ship, deterred by the effects of the fire-arms. The night passed away without any further attempt on the part of the natives. When day dawned, the Tonquin still lay at anchor in the bay, her sails all loose and flapping in the wind, and no one apparently on board of her. After a time, some of the canoes ventured forth to reconnoitre, taking with them the interpreter. They paddled about her, keeping cautiously at a distance, but growing more and more bold at seeing her quiet and lifeless.

One man at length made his appearance upon deck, and was recognised by the interpreter as Mr. Lewis. He made friendly signs, and invited them on board. It was long before they ventured to comply. Those who mounted the deck met with no opposition; no one was to be seen on board; for Mr. Lewis after inviting them had disappeared. Other canoes now pressed forward to board the prize; the decks were soon crowded, and the sides covered with clambering savages, all intent on plunder. In the midst of their eagerness and exultation, the ship blew up with a tremendous explosion. Arms, legs, and mutilated bodies were thrown into the air, and dreadful havoc was made in the surrounding canoes. The interpreter was in the main chains at the time of the explosion, and was thrown unhurt into the water, where he succeeded in getting into one of the canoes. According to his statement, the bay presented an awful spectacle after the catastrophe. The ship had disappeared, but the bay was covered with fragments of the wreck, with shattered canoes, and Indians swimming for their lives, or struggling in the agonies of death; while those who had escaped the danger remained aghast and stupefied, or made with frantic panic for the shore. Upwards of a hundred savages were destroyed by the explosion, many more were shockingly mutilated, and for days afterwards

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OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

Paris, November 15, 1836.

ELECTION RETURNS.

We give to our readers the few returns that we have been able to procure, though if we were to judge from the remissness of our friends in sending them in, we should suppose they felt little interest in learning the result. Of the few received not one has been voluntarily forwarded to us though in our last week's paper we requested that our friends would favor us with the results.

Our accounts from other parts of the State are meagre, with the exception of the counties of Cumberland and York. In Cumberland the vote was a large one, and the regularly nominated democratic candidate for member of Congress has been elected by a handsome majority. The majority for the democratic electoral ticket in the County will be considerable larger, as the scattering votes were added to the democratic ticket, and the county comprises many more towns than the Congressional District. In York County the democratic majority for the electoral ticket will be, it is stated, not far from thirteen thousand. In this County our majority will be over a thousand. From Kennebec we have received but a few returns, and these indicate that the whig majority will be greatly diminished, and nearly annihilated over in their strong hold. From the remaining Counties we have heard nothing. We cannot therefore form any opinion as to the probable election of Dave, Clift, Marshall or Pilsbury. The first we think will be elected, the others are more doubtful.

Beyond our own State we have heard but little, but expect further news before our paper is put to press, and shall communicate the same to our readers.

We give the returns of votes in this County so far, as we have received them.

Van Buren. Harrison.

| | | |
|-------------|-----|-----|
| Paris, | 157 | 34 |
| Waterford, | 73 | 62 |
| Turner, | 114 | 43 |
| Summer, | 47 | 21 |
| Buckfield, | 146 | 16 |
| Hartsford, | 86 | 35 |
| Canton, | 84 | 22 |
| Rumford, | 104 | 33 |
| Andover, | 39 | 36 |
| Levell, | 39 | 30 |
| Fryeburg, | 72 | 64 |
| Norway, | 115 | 99 |
| Brownfield, | 93 | 20 |
| | 116 | 510 |
| | | 635 |

Many of our contemporaries are indulging in speculations respecting the causes and consequences of the present high prices of provisions of all kinds, and the scarcity of money. The agricultural part of the community are less affected by this than the other laboring classes, as the increased price of the few things which they have to buy is more than counter balanced by the profits of what they have to sell. Whatever may be the cause or consequences of this state of things, it may be to withdraw its uses. It will teach to most of us a lesson of economy which may be worth more than all we suffer by it. It will speak in a voice that must be heard. Necessity will compel us to enquire how many things we now deem essential to our happiness may be dispensed with, leaving us comfortable, and if contented, happy. We shall learn to save much of what we now carelessly waste, and to use other things more prudently and profitably. Above all it will compel us to be industrious and not to hire others to do that which we can do ourselves, and to use a common phrase, "to cut our own fodder." If the present prices continue, the attention of people will be more generally turned towards agriculture, and finding it profitable it will become fashionable as it has always been honorable. There is a disposition among the rising generation to find some shorter route to wealth than agricultural industry. Some may succeed in their attempts, but more fail, for there is no path of industry that leads so surely and safely to competency, if not to wealth, as agriculture. Times like these will have a tendency to correct erroneous impressions and prejudices on this subject. With the present high prices the farming interest will vindicate itself from the neglect with which it has been treated, and receive that attention which it deserves.

SUFFOLK BANK MANAGEMENT. One or two articles have appeared in the Eastern Republican on the subject of the control exercised by the allied Banks in Boston, at the head of which stands the Suffolk Bank, over the Banks of this State. The writer, who appears to be master of the subject, has given a history of the manner in which this control is exercised, the purposes intended to be effected by it, and the consequences resulting from it.

From the *Pennsylvanian* of Saturday.

DEMOCRACY VICTORIOUS.

GLORIOUS RESULT!

Van Buren, Johnson and Reform Triumphant! Yesterday witnessed the great struggle in Pennsylvania, between the people and their opponents, and so far as intelligence has reached us, gloriously have the democracy of the Keystone of the Arch sustained their reputation. That the result has been the same throughout the State, admits not of the shadow of a doubt. In this vicinity the enemies of the good cause left no stone unturned to uphold their sinking fortunes. The whole country was flooded with calumnies and deceptive handbills. Rumors of all kinds calculated to injure the democratic cause, were put in circulation. But it was all in vain. The people are too intelligent to be deceived; too bold in honesty to be brow-beaten.

In the County of Philadelphia, the Van Buren and Johnson Electoral Ticket has triumphed over the Harrison and Granger Ticket by the glorious majority of 1510.

The Democratic Convention Ticket has likewise succeeded in the county by a majority of 780.

To defeat the election of these delegates, so triumphantly sustained by the people, whig rally all its strength. We have never known the enemy so zealous as they were in this instance. They attacked our delegates in body, in detail, and in every variety of way that their ingenuity could devise. Behold the result!

The State is sure for Van Buren, by at least 20,000 majority.

The Philadelphia *Sentinel* says—

At the election for electors in 1832 the federal Whigs obtained a majority in the city and

county of 1832. This year their majority in the same districts is only 1194, being a democratic gain of 688.

At the election of members of Congress in the city and county of Philadelphia, in October last, the federal whig majority was 1658. Yesterday it was only 1194.

In 1832, the majority in the state for the Jackson electoral ticket was 24,267. Should the rest of the state sustain their vote as well as the city and county of Philadelphia, the majority for VAN BUREN will exceed 28,000.

From the *Boston Morning Post*.

The whig majority on the Congressional vote, about a month since, was 2245. Showing a whig gain since that date, of 484.

In Philadelphia county, with the exception of Oxford township, the whig ticket stood 62-50; Van Buren 770. Van Buren majority 1520. Showing a Van Buren gain as compared with the results at the Congressional election of NINE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THREE.

No whig handbills were stuck up upon the City Hall yesterday; as they were four years ago, giving an account of the "Glorious News from Pennsylvania." Perkins, Motley, & Co. concluded not to exert for his campaign, and Major Eastburn refused to risk losing the filling of his shirt by running another express.

The federal papers, on the other hand, claim the following majorities:—

"Lancaster, 2100—Chester, 750—Daphne, 700—Delaware, 264. In Montgomery Van Buren received a majority of 1000. Lebanon has gone en masse for Harrison and in Bucks County the Harrison majority is 500."

From the *Portland Argus*.

Dear Sir,—the vote for Electors in this town is Van Buren 761—Harrison 974; Whig majority 213. Last spring they had 217.

Although the Whigs had not held a single political meeting during this whole campaign, in this State, they have made greater efforts than I ever knew them. But all has availed them nothing. Van Buren will have Connecticut.

In haste.

I have heard from the following towns.

| Van Buren. | Harrison. |
|---------------|-------------|
| E. Hartford, | 14 majority |
| Manchester, | " 19 |
| Farmington, | " 69 |
| Glastenbury, | 86 " |
| E. Windsor, | " 77 |
| Suffield, | 153 " |
| Windsor, | 26 " |
| Middletown, | 164 " |
| North Haven, | 40 " |
| Wethersfield, | 18 |

Pennsylvania.—In nineteen counties the federalists claim to be 2503 ahead—the Athens call it a gleam of sunshine—the aspect will soon be changed, when the Democratic Counties come in. The returns embrace every county but two which gave a federal majority in 1832.

We have a slip from Reading containing all the returns from Berks county—the majority for the democratic Electoral ticket is 3384—majority in 1832, 332.

From the *Globe*.

IMPORTANT TREASURY CORRESPONDENCE. Having understood that a correspondence had recently taken place with the Secretary of the Treasury in respect to the present state of the money market, and more especially in New York city, as growing out of the late deposit act and other causes, we applied for copies of it. They have been politely furnished, and will tend, we believe, to remove much misapprehension in respect to this subject, and to correct many prevalent errors.

Washington, Oct. 28, 1836.

SIR: In the present state of the money market in England, we cannot look with confidence to a continuance of the import of specie from Europe. It might therefore be deemed beneficial by the Department, at this time, to procure a million of dollars or more in specie from Havana, or Jamaica. Should instructions be given to that effect, to the Superintendent of the Mint, the Bank of America will cheerfully act as agent (without any charge on their part) to carry the same into effect. Cuba or Jamaica presenting at this moment the best prospect for obtaining a supply.

We have the honor to be, sir,

With great respect,

Your most obedient servants,
GEO. GRISWOLD,
BENJ'N L. SWAN.

Hon. LEVI WOODBURY.

Washington, Oct. 22, 1836.

SIR: The unparalleled speculations in lands throughout the United States, the over trading of the commercial community and the transfer of the surplus funds under the recent act of Congress—preparatory to a distribution among the several States—have turned the balances of trade against the city of New York, and caused a very severe pressure upon the money market.

Believing it will give you pleasure to remove the existing evils, as far as is compatible with your official duties, we beg to suggest for your consideration, the postponement of the warrants already drawn on banks in the city of New York, and running to maturity, in favor of banks in the State of New York, thirty days from the time they respectively fall due; and all those payable to banks out of the State, three and six months; and, in the mean time, to direct the

banks on whom those warrants are drawn, to place the amount of those funds in the respective places required.

It may be proper to remark, that we have not come here as delegates or agents for any institutions or others, but in our individual capacity, knowing the above facts, and to represent them to the Secretary of the Treasury, being fully persuaded he feels a deep interest in the welfare of the country.

We have the honor to be, sir,

With great respect,

Yours most obedient servants,
GEORGE GRISWOLD,
BENJ'N L. SWAN.

Hon. LEVI WOODBURY.

Treasury Department, Oct. 24, 1836.

GENTLEMEN: Your communications of the 22d instant have both been received, and carefully considered.

In respect to your suggestion about the mint, and the readiness of the bank of America to aid the Government without charge in procuring a supply of suitable metal for coining, I am happy to acknowledge the liberality of the offer, and to state, that the director of the mint, as long ago as last August and September, had full authority conferred on him for this purpose. At the same time he was requested to make sensible preparation to obtain the amount of metal probably needed to keep the mint in full and active operation, and was assured that any reasonable sums of money would be transferred to him for that purpose. I trust that on your seeing him, or opening a correspondence with him, he will give any further information desired on this point.

In respect to the other topics in your letters, connected with the present state of the money market, you do not err in "believing it will give me pleasure to remove the existing evils, as far as is compatible with my official duties."

But as the causes which you justly assign for those evils are so deeply seated and wide spread, and are so disconnected with the operations of this department, it is hardly practicable that a any durable or efficient relief can be obtained, except by a removal or modification of the causes themselves. This removal or modification of the chief and primary causes must depend on the returning prudence, moderation, and good sense of the community, generally, in limiting trade within reasonable boundaries, abandoning numerous wild speculations in lands and stocks, and in managing their banking concerns with a stricter regard to true banking principles.

The only cause over which this Department has any immediate control, being the execution of the late deposit act, you will readily perceive that its several provisions having emanated from Congress, and not the Treasury, can legally be changed or modified by Congress alone. In the mean time, those provisions it is my duty, and will be my care, faithfully to enforce, while they remain a part of the law of the land. But every indulgence which can be granted, consistent with those provisions, will cheerfully be given to the fiscal agent of the Treasury, and through them to the commercial community, as well as to all persons unfavorably affected by the operation of a portion of the deposit act.

So far as regards your requests, there is a desecration to be noticed between two species of the distribution of the public money required by the act.

The first distribution is between different banks, so that no one shall be allowed to hold permanently more public money than three-fourths the amount of its capital. This is not in any degree postponed by the act to the next year, or any other specified time; but is to take effect soon as practicable, or according to the fair construction of the intention of Congress, soon as it can reasonably be effected, considering all the various circumstances connected with so large and delicate an operation. In your city alone, its operation will require the transfers of something like eight millions of dollars from the old deposit banks to new ones, either in the State or out of it.

The selection and organization of new banks to receive so large a sum, and the collection and removal of so great an amount gradually and safely, have with the like operation in other sections of the country severely taxed my attention and labors for some months, and are still to be done. Besides this first distribution of the deposits, a second one is rendered necessary by the deposit act, among the different States in ratable proportions. Under this last operation, the proportions or not required to be actually paid over to the States till next January, and quarterly thereafter during the year.

But the preparation beforehand to ensure their punctual and prompt payment there has been careful and constant, and coupled, whenever convenient with the first and earlier distribution required among the banks so as to prevent the great inconveniences and pressure in the money market attendant on double transfers, first from bank to bank near, and next from State to State at a distance.

I have, therefore, in cases where the public money had largely accumulated in any banks in any one State, and new banks could be conveniently obtained in other States, where only a little public money already existed, made but one transfer to accomplish both objects, and by a single operation have reduced the excess in certain banks and in certain States, and placed it in the States where it would be needed next year, and where they before had not an equal portion of the public money.

In accomplishing these objects with a view to

the deposits among both the banks and the States, is required by the law, due notice of the times and places of large payments, has been given, so as to proceed in a gradual, and, at the same time, reasonable manner, considering a sudden and immediate transfer of the whole, not only impossible, but ruinous to the community as well as the banks, and not intended by the act.

When it has been ascertained that the operation going on was too rapid for the resources of the banks in the neighborhood, without great distress, I have extended the period of time for the transfers, and especially those to distant States, (which are less urgent than the others under the law;) provided it could be done without hazarding its faithful and prompt execution.*

According to these principles, I do not hesitate, on your representation, to extend the period of time for the transfers of funds not yet due from the several banks in New York city, though the transfers in your neighborhood, and particularly for the reduction of your debts to their legal amount among these banks, cannot with propriety, be much longer delayed.

Those transfers from your city, which fall due at home or with the State before the 1st of January, will, therefore, as you desire, be postponed 30 days each, but cannot, with propriety be further extended. Those which fall due out of the State before the 1st of January, will, at once be postponed to the 1st of January, as the chief, though not sole object of them, is to have the money there reasonably for division among the States.

I hope that these indulgencies will be employed, by the banks to enable them to complete easily the transfers required, and to execute efficiently the transfers intended, which will be necessary under the act to be directed to the State before the 1st of January.

Concerning your request of me to direct the banks making the transfers to put the amounts at the proper places, in the meantime, before they become payable, it may be necessary to explain, that the transfer order is now, in both form and substance, the same as that effect.

When it is made payable at a distance, it is to be made payable on its face in any thing except specific, provided the holder chooses to demand specific, the error should be corrected, as the idea is illegal and preposterous. But the Department has, in no case, ever given any order to demand any portion of either of them in specific.

The holder of the warrant often accepts bank notes or checks, and so does the holder of the transfer draft, and in the latter case, the bank to which it is made payable, or balanced against such bank would, of course, be always as available as specific to meet the transfer when due.

I am, gentlemen,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

LEVI WOODBURY,

Secretary of the Treasury.

To GEORGE GRISWOLD and BENJAMIN L. SWAN, Esq.

*It may be proper to add, by way of further explanation to the facts, that all the above ordered transfers to other States before completion, and no new transfers, receipts, or expenditures should take place, there would still remain in that State, and most of the amount, in its commercial capital, about ten millions of dollars of public money, or quite five millions more than the whole probable proportion of that State, under the provisions of the deposit act.

The following is an extract from the October number of the North American Review, on Sparks' American Biography. Whatever relates to distinguished individuals, who drew their first breath in New England, nearly two centuries ago, and whose lives are indented with the early history of our country, can never fail of being read with intense interest by all lovers of American biography—our readers will require no apology for what we have copied below relating to Cotton Mather.—[Belfont Intelligencer.]

COTTON MATHER was born in Boston, Feb. 12th, 1662-3. His mother was the daughter of John Cotton, a man of the first celebrity in his day. He manifested early in life, a passion for books, and was educated at the free school in Boston, by Mr. Benjamin Thompson, and by the well known Mr. Ezekiel Cheever, who prepared him for College. He seems to have gone through an unusual preparatory course; "since we hear," says Mr. Peabody, "of his studying Homer and Isocrates, besides many Latin authors, not very familiar even to those who had taken a degree." The following particulars are interesting, and the curious speech of President Hoar is amusingly characteristic of the age, and of the estimation in which Mather's family was held.

"He entered college at the age of twelve,—which was then thought very early, and certainly is too early for the pursuits and temptations of the place. But he seems to have had a strong ambition, which aided his better principles, in securing him from moral dangers, and making him attentive to his duties. He wished and expected to be a great man; and though expectations of this kind are not often shared by others, in his case, on account of his birth, they were thought appropriate and graceful.—When he became a member of the institution, Dr. Hoar, who was then president, gave him according to custom, 'this head for his initial declamation':

"Telemachus venit, vivat modo, fortior vitas."

"We have little information concerning his rank in college; but, judging from its close, it must have been sufficiently high; for, when he took his first degree, President Oakes, in his Latin oration at the commencement, expressed himself in a strain, which may be thus translated.

"Mather is named Cotton Mather. What a name! But, my hearers, I confess I am wrong; I should have said, what names! I shall say nothing of his reverend father, since I dare not praise him to his face; but should he resemble and represent his venerable grandfather, John Cotton and Richard Mather, in piety, learning, elegance of mind, solid judgment, prudence, and wisdom, he will bear away the palm; and I trust that in his youth, Cotton and Mather will be united and flourish again."

"Such an address, on such an occasion, would now make a considerable sensation.—The effect of it was to fan the flames of Mather's ambition, and so to make him what all expected him to be. But it doubtless had another effect, which was to produce much of that jealousy in others, and that discontent in himself, which brought so much unhappiness on his latter years. Some poet of the day alluded to what he called his 'ominous name':

"'Where two great names their sanctuary take,
And in a third combined a greater make.'

Being blessed, as his son informs us, "with a modest inquisitiveness," a gift which is said not to be uncommon in New England, he made rapid advances before taking his second degree, which he received from the hand of his father. The Thesis which he then maintained, was the divine origin of the Hebrew points; but he afterwards saw reason to change his mind, and held the contrary opinion at last.

"Such a man as Increase Mather would not regard learning and intellectual accomplishments as so important as religious education.—His first efforts, therefore, were directed to the formation of a Christian character in his son, who had sufficient fervor and readiness to receive impressions, and wanted the judicious counsel, which his father was well able to give. We are told, that almost as soon as he began to speak, he began to pray, and practised his duty constantly in all his earlier years. He often composed sermons for his schoolmates, and recommended the duty to them. He frequently reproved them for profanity and misconduct, and set them the example of avowing his religious principles fearlessly on all proper occasions; a kind of moral courage, which, if it were more generally found among the young, would save many from ruin; for the truth is, that many are led away, not merely against their judgment, but actually against their will, for the want of firmness to bear up under the ridicule of those, whose good opinion they would not value."—pp. 172-174.

Though Mather was destined to the clerical profession, both by his own tastes, and by hereditary influences, he occupied himself in teaching, seven years after leaving college. He had under his instruction many young men, who afterwards rose to distinction; and he used to say, that he "would give all he was worth in the world, for the measure of grace and sense," which he saw in some that was once his scholar. In 1680, he was invited by the North Church in Boston, to become his father's associate in the ministry; and in 1684, he was regularly ordained pastor. As a preacher he seems to have been highly acceptable, and found, as he expressed it, "strange respect among the people of God," to such a degree that he candidly confesses that "proud thoughts fly-blown his best performances." The details of his professional labors are extremely interesting and characteristic, but we must refer the reader to the volume itself.

The following account of his mode of turning common incidents to matter for edification is striking.

"The disposition to derive improvement from

all circumstances, for himself and others, attended him through life; and though it was always sincere, it did not always manifest itself in the most judicious and edifying manner. He determined early in life to let no suggestion pass by him; and many, which most men would never have thought of turning to purposes of instruction, were welcomed as excitements of devotion in his soul.

"When the common business of the household were going on, he was led into spiritual meditations. If they happened to be brewing, he would say, 'Lord, let us find in a glorious Christ a provision for our thirsty souls'; when baking, 'Lord, let a glorious Christ be the bread of life unto us'; and on the washing-day, which is not apt to bring the mind into a devotional frame, he would say, 'O, wash us thoroughly from sin! O, take away our filthy garments from us.' These ejaculations were provided and used on all such occasions.

"So in all his personal actions. Late in his life he writes in his Diary, 'The snuffing of my candle is a frequent action with me. I have provided a great number of pertinent wishes and thoughts, and prayers and praises, to be formed upon the occurrences in my life, which afford occasions for them.' It must have been by an oversight that this action was so long omitted. For all his mature life he had been accustomed when he wound up his watch, to bless God for another day, and pray that it might be spent to his glory. When he heard a clock strike, he would pray that he might so number his days, as to apply his heart unto wisdom. When he knocked at a door, he used it as an occasion for reviving the memory of the promise, 'Knock, and it shall be opened unto you.' When he mended his fire, it was with a prayer that his love and zeal might be kindled into a flame.—When he put out his candle on retiring to rest at night, it was with an address to the Father of lights, that his light might not go out in darkness. When he paid a debt, he reflected that he should owe no man any thing but love.

"He bore upon his mind a great number of ejaculatory prayers, prepared for the occasions when they were to be used. As a specimen, those which are sometimes used at table may be given. Looking on the gentlewoman that carried for the guests, he said to himself, 'Lord, carve a rich portion of thy graces, and comfort to that person.' Looking on a gentlewoman stricken with years, 'Lord, adorn that person with the virtues which thou prescribest for aged women.' For one lately married, 'Lord, marry and espouse that person to thyself in a covenant for ever to be forgotten. For a gentlewoman very beautiful, 'Lord, give that person an humble mind, and let her be most concerned for those ornaments that are of great price in thy sight.'

"So when he walked the streets, he implored secret blessings upon those, who passed by him. At the sight of a tall man, he said, 'Lord, give that man high attainments in Christianity.' For a lame man, 'Lord, help that man to walk uprightly.' For a negro, 'Lord, wash that poor soul; make him white by the washings of thy spirit.' For a very little man, 'Lord, bestow great blessings on that man.' For young gentlewomen, 'Lord, make them wise virgins, and as polished stones in thy temple.' For a man going by without observing him, 'Lord, pray thee help that man to take a due notice of Christ.' For a very old man, 'Lord, make him an old disciple.' For a wicked man, 'Lord rescue that poor man, who, it is to be feared, is possessed by Satan, who leads him captive.'

"When he had a family, he taught his children, in like manner to use the incidents of life as so many suggestions from on high. Some years after this he writes: 'Two of my children have been newly scorched with gunpowder, wherein, though they have received a merciful deliverance, yet they undergo a smart that is considerable. I must improve this occasion to inculcate lessons of piety upon them; especially with relation to their danger of everlasting burnings.'—pp. 191-194.

"This Farm for Sale,"—is written in emphatic letters upon the best agricultural homesteads in the western part of New York. And why is it so? Is it because the soil holds out no inducements to its cultivation, or because there is a spirit of discontent and restlessness abroad which is driving hundreds and thousands to abandon their firesides and the homes of their ancestors? one of the great secrets of happiness we are so eagerly in pursuit of, is contentment. By which we mean, the absence of repining disposition, of querulous and complaining spirit. Perhaps in no section of the United States can be found a better soil and more productive farms than in the western part of New York. The land is susceptible of easy cultivation, and it yields luxuriant crops. The climate is healthy, the access to navigable streams and great roads within a short hours ride, and if contentment is to be had, happiness to be found, it is to be looked for in such situations. Yet people seem to be dissatisfied with present good, and many of them forget what shadows they are pursuing, and thus it is hundreds, my thousands of the old and wealthy farmers, are selling off their estates, boxing up their merchandise and leaving home and all its endearments and delightful associations, merely to enhance their wealth by settling in the western wilderness.

"Man never is but always to be blessed" was as true in the time of the immortal Pope as in our own day. Forever in pursuit of some imaginary good thing, what wretchedness and discontent the mass of men entail upon themselves. Dissatisfied with their present condition, they seek to improve it by change of occupation and residence. And yet how often the very end

sought, the pursuit coveted, is the source of immediate misery or future degradation. It is not every dollar we gain which will make us happy, more than every sigh we utter or tear we shed, tends to make us miserable. It is not in realizing the good, so much as in anticipating its approach, that the mind derives pleasure, and after sacrificing what we enjoy most and love the deepest, to a mercenary ambition,—how poor and unsatisfying and inadequate to give us comfort and bestow happiness is the reward.

"It is with a view to the ultimate good of the frugal and virtuous population of New England, that we would urge upon the blessings of contentment at home with its various comforts, rather than the indulgence of illusory hopes of acquirement abroad by mere change of local situation. Labor, stern and severe, must be indulged elsewhere, as here, and toil there has less to soften its weariness, than among our friends and kindred in New England. The beautiful fictions, inwrought with the truth, told of the western world, are suited to please the imagination and beguile the ear. They warp the understanding and do violence to the better judgment. But it is hard to sever the truth from exaggeration, and it is only by painful and irreparable experience, that the scales are lifted from off the eyes of the too credulous believer. "May you die among your kindred" is the beautiful sentiment of the ancients, and it has lost none of its pertinency with us of the present day. We are sensible all extenuation and argument is lost upon those of our friends, who have made up inflexible opinions touching the utility of emigration. But to those who still doubt and falter, we charge them to "count the cost" and not abandon comfortable houses and kind friends and endearing circles for mere mercenary good, expecting that the accumulation of sordid gold, will secure here on earth the serenity and enjoyment and happiness of Heaven!—Northampton Courier.

DEATH OF AN INDIAN SPY.

Andrew Tumlinson belonged to a party who had taken an Indian spy named Caddo, whose cunning and resolution was proverbial among the Americans. The party had spared the life of their captive, and was conducting him to the camp for some purpose, when Tumlinson walked next to the Indian, and commenced a conversation with him. He was cautioned by his companions not to go too near, as the Indian was believed to have a knife concealed in his clothes, yet he heeded not the warning; considering himself perfectly secured by his own fire-arms, and his own dexterity.

So much was he convinced of this, that he continued to persevere unknown to his colleagues, in such a course of interrogation, as awakened still more the suspicion of the Indian that his life was to be taken! Tumlinson must have noticed this, not only by the Indian's caustic laugh, at the end of every question put, but at last by the movement of his right hand under his blanket, which was equivalent to an attempt to stab T. The latter fired! but not quicker visibly, than he tell, with Caddo's knife in his heart! as the savage had sprung quick as the tiger on his prey. And although Tumlinson's rifle bullet had passed clear through the centre of his body, yet his devoted victim seemed no more in his hands, than the most diminutive animal in the paws of the bear! For he was a man of gigantic frame as well as one of the handsomest and best built sons of the forest, to which was added a most undaunted soul, as appeared by the catastrophe in this case. For he well knew that only his own life, but his son's (a young lad who was innocently bearing him company) would be taken upon the spot, by those who were behind, and who were not only keeping their eye but their rifles in readiness. They consequently blew his brains out as he lay over the body of Tumlinson, and had just turned his face to them, distorted with a most exulting grin; as much as to say, "I am revenged, do your worst for I die happy!" when I have been enabled to sacrifice another white man, to appear the manes of my fathers? The boy fell also, after he had sprung some distance in a zig-zag see-saw war motion, peculiar to the Indians; learned by them in their youth, in order that they may avoid if possible the balls of their opponents, by rendering it almost impracticable for the best marksmen to draw a sight or bead upon them.

DOCT. MARSHALL'S
Aromatic, Catarrh & Headache
SNuff.

THIS Snuff is superior to any thing known, for removing that troublesome disease, the Catarrh, and Headache. It cures all disorders, strengthens the glands, and gives a healthy action to the parts affected. It is perfectly free from any thing deleterious. Its composition—has a pleasant flavor, and its immediate effect, after being used, is agreeable.—Price, 50 cts. per Box.

DOCT. MARSHALL'S
Vegetable Indian Black
Plaster.

This Plaster is invaluable for curing Scrofulous Swellings, Scaly Sores, Lame Back, and Fresh Wounds; Pain in the Sides, Hips and Legs; and seldom fails to give relief in local Rheumatisms. It applied to the side it will cure many of the common Liver Complaints, and if applied to the neck in season, it will cure the Quinsy. The virtues of the Plaster have been witnessed by thousands of the most respectable individuals in the States of Vermont and New-York, who have tested its efficacy.—Price, 25 cts. per Box.

DOCT. BENSON'S
VEGETABLE
JAUNDICE ELIXIR.

For Indigestion, Jaundice, Bilious Complaints, Costiveness, Dysentery, Headache, and all diseases arising from a bad state of the blood.

This Elixer is useful at all seasons of the year, particularly in the Spring, in removing Jaundice, and Bilious complaints, caused by sudden changes of the atmosphere, colds, &c. which have a direct tendency to produce diseases of the Liver, Lungs, Kidneys, Stomach, Bowels, Skin, &c. It is also calculated to remove the local obstructions of the capillary vessels, and produce a new and healthy action of the whole system, changing the skin in a short time after taking it, from a swarthy, sickly color, to a healthy, beautiful and florid complexion.—Price, 25 cts.

All of the above just received and for Sale at the Oxford Bookstore, Oct. 24, 1836.

W. E. GOODNOW.

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At C. CARD.

Important Information!

TO PERSONS AFFLICTED WITH THE
FOLLOWING COMPLAINTS, VIZ.:

SCORFULA, Lepra, Salt Pheas, St. Anthony's Fire, Pe-
ver Sore, even when the bones are affected. Warts,
Swellings, Violent Eruptions after measles, Scouring, Poult-
ice, Pimpled and Carbuncle faces, Sores, Eye-
Sore Legs, Sciad Head, Ulcers, Venerable Taint when Mer-
cury has failed, and all disorders arising from an impure state
of the Blood and Humors—assured that

DR. RELFES'S
Botanical Drops!

Confine Unhasted, for the Prevention, Relief and Cure of
all these complaints. In proof of which, read the following

Extract of a letter. Sir: "My legs are still affected, before did not look like a human limb, it now healed up, after resisting every other application for 12 years! Previous to taking your Relfe's Botanical Drops, I had given up hope of relief!"

Another Case. An Agent writes—"There is a person tak-
ing the Botanical Drops, evidently with the greatest advantage."

Another Case. An Agent writes—"There is a person tak-
ing the Botanical Drops, evidently with the greatest advantage."

Numerous instances have occurred where persons were pining away a miserable existence, nothing they could procure afford-
ing them permanent relief, until they had made use of the above
invaluable Medicine.

DUMFRIES' REMEDY FOR
The Piles!

One of the best and most thorough remedy known for this
troublesome complaint. It has more perfectly answered the
purpose for which it is intended than any other now in use.

Extract of a letter. Sir: "My legs are still affected, before did not look like a human limb, it now healed up, after resisting every other application for 12 years! Previous to taking your Relfe's Botanical Drops, I had given up hope of relief!"

Another Case. An Agent writes—"There is a person tak-
ing the Botanical Drops, evidently with the greatest advantage."

Numerous instances have occurred where persons were pining away a miserable existence, nothing they could procure afford-
ing them permanent relief, until they had made use of the above
invaluable Medicine.

Large discounts to those who buy to sell again. No. 19.

Commissioners' Notice.

THE subscribers having been appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, Commissioners on

the estate of

HENRY WHITE,

late of Mexico in said county, Esq., deceased, represent-
ed insolvent, hereby give notice that six months from

this date has been allowed to creditors for exhibiting and

proving their claims, and that we shall attend for that

at the Office of Levi Stowell in Dixfield, on the 1st of January, February, and March next,

LEVI STOWELL,

ISAAC N. STANLEY, } Com'ts.

Dixfield, Oct. 18, 1836.

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LL Account

questioned to make

unavoidably be

Paris, Sept. 1

FOR SALE,

THE FARM formerly owned by the late JESSE KELLY
in Paris, Maine, consists of about 175 acres of
land of excellent quality, suitably divided into meadows,
tilage, pasture and wood-land—on which is about one
thousand rods of good Stone Wall. The buildings are
a two story House—Barn 100 by 30 ft.—2 fifty feet Sheds.
A good well for the House, and an excellent aqueduct
with an abundant supply of water for the Barn. The
Orchard is beautiful and thrifty, and of choice engratified
fruit.

Said farm is well watered and under good improvement—
cuts about 50 tons of good English hay, and has
pasture for 50 head of cattle, and it is probably one of
the best SHEEP farms in the State. There is also
an old stone wall, with good stone wall, and un-
der good cultivation, there is a good garden, and a
good house, barn & out buildings all in good repair.

TERMS.—One fourth Cash, and the residue in three,
nine, and twelve months. Ending in
SIMON S. STEVENS, or
R. K. GOODENOON.

Paris, Maine, July 10, 1836. 49

It is believed that, for the last six or eight years, wool
has been grown on said farm amounting, annually, in
value to from \$150 to \$200.

Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his farm, situated five
miles from Court House in Paris, containing
about one hundred and forty acres of excellent land—
well watered, well fenced with good stone wall, and un-
der good cultivation, has a good garden, and a
good house, barn & out buildings all in good repair.

Said farm will be sold at a fair price and on a reasonable
credit.

ASAPH KIRKBRIDE,

Paris, Sept. 30, 1836. 8

FISK & HINKLEY'S
Brick Machines

FOR SALE by the subscriber at Hallowell, and warranted
to make well the parts for which they are intended.
For sale also the following Articles: